THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURIN, August 20, 1861. Rumors about a great conspiracy at St. Petersburg against the life of the Czar have lately surprised all Europe. The facts, as far as they are known, are the following: The Senator Chruschoff, two years ago, had every chance of becoming Minister, but Mr. Ignatieff got the prize coveted by the Senrator, who since that time jealously watched the proceedings of the Minister and never failed to denounce his mistakes or misdeeds to the Emperer. Most of his charges having proved to be exorggerated, the Senstor's zeal was rewarded by distrust, and though he enjoyed the protection of the Grand Duchess Helen, widow of the Grand Duke Michel, and secordingly aunt of the Czar, he was treated as a disappointed man, slighted and snubbed. All this preyed so heavily upon Chruschoff's mind that he became insune and had to be cent to a lunatic asylum. His papers were seized, sealed, and examined exclusively by the Minister of the Police and the Emperor, who at once gave the order to burn them. At the same time the Grand Duchess Helen left St. Petersburg for a watering-place in Germany. These are the facts of the case, but the public mind is excited and pretends that among the papers burnt, traces of a correspon-dence were found, proving that the emment Rusdence were found, proving that the emment Russian refugee Hertzen, in England, who publishes the famous Kelokol (Bell) in Russian at London, and wages war against maladministration all over the Empire, got important information about every transaction of the Petersburg Cabinet from the Grand Duchess, by means of the Senator. Since it is known that the Grand Duchess was always a staunch champion of the emancipation of the seris Hertzen's Kelokel, this rumor is, credited by the aristocracy and exaggerated into a

conspiracy against the Czar's life.

We do not attach any particular weight to these rumors, but we must observe that Russia is in a very unhealthy condition; her finances are ruined, aristocracy dissatisfied, the emancipated serfs riotous, the Circassians have resumed their war on the coast of the Black Sea, the Tartar population of the Crimea is emigrating to Turkey, and the pres-tige of the Empire falling off throughout Europe. On the other hand, the Central Asiatic States of socalled Independent Tartary, the Khanats of Khiva, Khokan, and Bokhara, are all coming under Russian influence and protection, and the provinces lately taken from China are in an improving condition. Poland, however, proves a dead weight to Russia and paralyzes her completely. The example of Italy and Hungary has told upon the Poles, who continue by passive resistance and national demon-strations to tire out the Russians, in order to induce them to grant a national government to Poland.

Austria's difficulties are likewise increasing

Creatia has refused to send members to the Imperial Council of Vienna, and Hungary has done the same, protesting against any new loan which might be voted without the sanction of the Hungarian Diet. Francis Joseph has, as yet, given no reply either to the Creatians or to the Hungarians, and lately sum-moned all the Archdukes into council, before taking the final step advised by the German Ministers, lend ing to a rupture with Hungary. The Minister insists upon the Diet, and of all the County Assembles which might prove refractory, but the Emperor hesitates as yet o widen the breach which separates Hungary from his Government. Could he only get a loan without any constitutional forms, he would prefer to abolish the Hungarian and Austrian Constitutions, and rule by the sword in an absolutist way The capitalists, however, are not over-anxious to him with money for carrying on a system h has ruined the Austrian finances. the other hand, Italy more powerful and threatening, he would soon come to terms with Hungary; but the condition of Naples, where Cialdini is unable to put down the guerrillas, whom he still calls robbers, gives hope to Francis Joseph of seeing Victor the regular Italian army had to be withdrawn from Upper Italy to fight the insurrection which surds the Southern capital. But as long as Napoleon's army protects Rome, the center of counterrevolution, Naples will always be overrun by des-peradocs, enlisted and paid by the ex-King of Naples. It is said that Napoleon takes Cialdini's administration for the last trial, to see whether the Piedmontese Government can keep the South in order and subjection. But should the General fail, then the French will occupy Naples for Murat. Scarcely had these rumors been spread abroad by some papers, when a strong English fleet made its appearance in the Gulf of Naples as a counter nstration in favor of Italy and Victor Emanuel In Germany the National Society for the unity of

the country is to meet in a few days at Heidelberg, and to exert some pressure upon the Princes to fol-low the example of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, who has incorporated his soldiers into the Prussian army, The Grand Duke of Baden seems to be inclined to do the same, but all the host of Kings and Princes of Southern Germany are opposed to such a scheme, which would soon lead to Prussian supremacy. Even Prince Albert has joined that opposition, and in the name of the eventual rights of his son Prince Alfred, he solemnly protested against his brother's determination of transferring a part of his sovereign rights to Prussia. In the midst of such divi-visions in the North and center of Europe, Napo-leon's power becomes paramount.

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Aug. 23, 1861. Could we bear now another little dose of th "Compound Extract" of European Opinion on American Affairs? This wholesome Bitters, if properly taken, is good for wind in the headwhere that organ is not too much weakeredand is strongly recommended as a prophy ctic against Blind Swaggers, Swelled Anticipations, Dimness of Sight in view of disagreeable acts, etc. It should be avoided by delicate old feguale patriots, by young thin-skinned persons, an by all others troubled with cerebral debility, these at the same time they carefully abstain som fispdoodle. N. B.—The Bitters must no taken on an empty brain; if the first effect too irritating, a slight course of history

For the rest, in preparing his Compound tract—this week chiefly drawn freed E. sources-your correspondent has passed by Lime of the bitterest articles at hand, rat be g, use they were bitter merely, but because seemed the growth of malice. And since the prince of newspaper correspondents L. 2. D. Russell of The Times, deals in clarifical of the tions—though with no such wented felelity of his really scholarly confrère, Father Prout of The Gobe—yours turns the leaves of his schoolber men dies, and happily finds this label for his Compound Extract: Fas est doceri ab hoste—which means: Liven Englishmen can teach Americans, if the latte for wisely ready to learn. Nor is all sweetness. wisely ready to learn. Nor is all sweetness using to the useful hints furnished us in the Eur papers of the past week, edited mainty by h

little ripe reflection is recommended.

cere strangers, not enemies.
The London Daily News has been confriendly to our cause. From its leading arti-two days ago, which begins with recognizing From its leading article ility over the hard lesson of Dal Ru goes on to speak of Gen. McClellan in orms agreeable, probably, to that gentleman's taste the extravagant laudation of him pri jed n

the extravagant laudation of him pri 3cd n.
home, I quote as follows:

"The overweening pride and ignorance of the
mass of Northerners must, by some means, be at
into common sense; and a sharp defeat was the
means of accomplishing that object."

The London Saturday Review, not more fris

to our republican institutions than most of mi to morarchical institutions, but not on that acce, at, er for the sake of smart writing, more unjust in that

or latention toward us than are editorial we, in re-

or intention is ward us than are editerial we, in reversed case toward the English, points the three-tined moral of the late disaster as follows:

"The three lessons taught by the colosest smash of Bull Run, to our English Volunteers are strict drill, true tworthy officers, subordination."

The London Globe, on the whole favorable to our cause, and as favorable to its partisans as we can ask an impartial judge to be, says, among other things more and less agreeable to us and our new General:

new General:

"On the other hand, there is still a foolish reliance in the North upon mere numbers; as if, in war, 100,000 men were of any value, compared with 50,000 soldiers. The Federalists have not yet learned that campaigns are not elections, and that battles are not like caucuses, wherein the party numerically the stronger is inevitably the victor. The future of the contest depends upon these two things: whether McClellan or Beauregard will, in two months, succeed in training and organizing the better army; and whether McClellan or Beauregard is the better General."

Here, as well as anywhere, let me pass from direct.

Here, as well as anywhere, let me pass from direct puotation of type passages from editorials representative of English opinion, to remark summarily, that the little combate and skirmishes of which so much is made at home, are not much thought of herethe very reports of them in American prints net ab solutely relied on, I am sorry to say; that the chiefest base on which Esglish, and to some considerable extent French, opinion of our military con-ditions rests, this remarkable correspondence of Mr. Russell, which, I believe, is reproduced in The Trimune, and therefore needs not extract or comment in this letter; that the very vigor and extent of reform lately inaugurated by Gen. McClellan have not only awakened due admiration for him, but due apprehension of its great necessity; that European opinion is steadily drifting to the conclusion that the disunion of the late United States is practically a fait accompli. That is the drift, I think; whether in the right direction or not, is another question, which awaits its solution from the future and facts positive. Your reporter, in fulfillment of disagreehie duty, reports it, does not sit in judgment upon it. One thing is certain, the bar-starred flag is more favorably looked on by Europe than it was two months ago, and, if it freely floats over half our late territory a year from to-day, will be legitimated by success—the fiercest counter-blasts of Congressional and correspondential and editorial eloquence to the contrary netwithstanding. If Francis II. had held out at Naples, at Gaeta-if his late attempt at insurrection, now in course of vigorous suppression, could have succeeded in the Provinces—the Italian Kingdom would be shorn of its southern territorial balf, and Francis II., instead of being a cheap, second-hand King, commendable to the means and royalist wants of South

agreeable and not less true than the foregoing. As it was the English themselves—Members of Parliament, newspaper editors, correspondents, and garrulous civihaus of all sorts—exercising their Anglo-Saxon birthright of free speech—who, a few years ago, told each other and all the world of their shaine-ful disasters in the first year of the Crimeau war to the shamefully malicious delight of some of us Anglophobian Americans), and just by virtue of that so ing weakness, real strength, of proclaiming and dis-cussing their ewn faults and defects, thoroughly corrected them, coming out of that war as they came out of the Indian insurrection, strengthened by the trial, to the great disappointment of certain as foolish as wicked French and American hostile theorists-so it is now our Northern selves who freely betray our shame and nakedness to the English and other Eu-ropean worlds. And it is just because we can, dare, and do blatantly reveal, boldly discuss our own failings, that here and there a thoughtful European man (Louis Napoleon, among others, I think) sees that we shall correct them. other hand, the comparative absence of Southern revelations affects the vulgar, high and low, in their favor, more, perhaps, than the patent, superficial success of our enemies in the only battle deserving the name, that has yet been fought. Omne ignotum pro magnifico, to be effectively classical agam.

Carolina, would be enthroned at Naples, or at least

But here another summary observation, more

on the royal road thitherward.

How and why, apart from these considerations, French public opinion has become within the past mouth less favorable than formerly to us and our cause, shall be the theme of a future letter. Let me return now, to England, where, I beg to insist, in virtue of considerably extensive and painful newspaper reading, let alone other reasons, there prevails, in and out of the press gang, a soundness and fairness (let alone kindness of feeling) of judgment toward us in our present time of trouble quite equal, to say the least, to our soundness and fairness of judgment toward them in their times of trouble. That The London Telegraph or The London John Bull, are either sound or fair, correct in statement, logical in deduction, courteous in manner or elegant in rhetorical form, no American, no English, rational gentleman will pretend. But the New-York Daily er, then the Weekly Spread Eagle, the Herald of Bosh, the Tribune of Injustice, and Courier and Inquirer after the World of International Prejudices: consult their columns during the time of the Crimean war and of the Indian Insurrection. I see the importial reader will find in them occasion. al sacrifices of truth in favor of display-headings; of logic in favor of subscribers' prejudices; of the senti-ment of right and wrong in favor of "scusation"

emart writing.

The last smart article in The London John Bull our Bull Run disaster is a very caricature, cleverly done, of articha I remember reading a few erly done, of articles I remember reading a few years ago in American prints, apropos of bungles in the Crimean and Cawnpore horrors. The reason why our men ran from a well-fought field in disset rout is to be found, says editorial J. Bull, in our vote by ballot! Why free-balloting Southerners beat us, why democratic Northerners managed to fight admirably for hours preceding the rout, J. Bull does not explain.

Let such stuff pass, and come to a far graver, practical matter, our financial condition, as it pre-

practical matter, our financial condition, as it pre-sents itself to the eye of European speculation:

where capital is not less commanding than in com-merce." [London Examiner. "The speculation would not afford the slightest se-curity that the money advanced would be paid."

[London Morning Post, apropes of the \$100,000 of the American loan "reserved for foreign countries."

"Facts and votes are, however, very different things. The measures which the Federal Legislature has taken and the new taxes it has sanctioned, with the avowed purpose of providing means, not for prosecuting the war, but for guaranteeing the loans that are to frenish the means are lamentably deficient in to furnish the means, are lamentably deficient in amount. . . The provision made by Congress in the shape of new taxes falls seriously short of the amount required even to pay the periodical dividends, leaving everything like a sinking fund out of the question.

[London Morning Chronicle, apropos of Congressional votes on the various bills of Ways and Means for financial prose-

cution of the war.

"Moreover, it seems pretty evident that the product
of the new taxes, will not suffice for much more than
the liquidation of the enormous interest which, as we
shall presently remark, will be incessantly accruing."

These are a few from many specimens of the English [I think European] views of our financial condition. Whether the writers are competent to condition. Whether the writers are competent to treat the subject in hand; whether they treat it with independent judgment, or under the possible sway of interested parties; whether, finally, the purchase of Northern United States State stocks could not, as is argued by these writers, be an act or aiding and abetting forbidden by the English and French proclamations of neutrality—all these are questions of detail. The essential question for us is: WiN Europe take the \$100,000 of the American loan "reserved for foreign countries" at the French rate of five per cent! at the Italian rate of seven per cent! at the American rate of nine, ten, twelve per cent! It is not your reporter's business to criticise the late bills of ways and means passed by Congress. It is his business to report that they do not seem to have furnished a satisfactory basis for our Government's credit abroad; and that if takes are not paid more readily

not worse than that of J. Davis his Confederacy. I may be grossly deceived by such agas of the times as are discoverable in and outside of the columns of the London weathercock journal of that name, but it seems to me that it seems to capitalists here that the American Treasury Notes, already at 4 per cent discount, are but the premonitious patter-ings of a delege of paper money that is to sweep over us. Will Jew Rothschilds, or Christian Barings, or lesser folk of either faith, risk themselves on this waste, the Columbian dove with olive branch of peace wid coupon leaves at par in his bill not being discervible on the horizon! You can respond as well as I. Venture to say, though, on my own responsibility, which I shall not repudiate, whether blave or praise be the result, that they will not; the two must look to ourselves for the financial as for the physical sinews of war; that we must row our own boat; that if we have not pluck enough to make up our minds, backs, and breeches pocket to a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, we had best let ourselves be towed up Salt River by J.

Davis his steamers escaped from our paper blockade.

Mailing time presses, and so I jump over nice
grades of transition to another branch of the exposition of English opinion on American affairs. There lie before me four extracts from English journals, of which, in the actual press of time and space, I can reproduce here only this characteristic one, taken from The London Globe, apropos of our

intely adjourned Congress:
"There has been just sufficient opposition to show two "There has been just sufficient opposition to show two things: that a strong leaven of Secession remains in Kentucky and Maryland, and that its representatives in Congress have had fair play. Mr. Breckinridge has been the spokesman of the Southern Confederacy in the Senate, and Mr. Burnett in the House. Neither of these gentlemen has been cowhided for his opinions. It is no compliment to the Northern men to say that they have not behaved like Mr. Preston Brooks; but the fact that Mr. Breckinridge has spoken and voted with impunity is of some moment, when we reflect upon the probable fate of a Northern sympathiser—a Wilson or a Summer, in the assemblies of the South."

I have not time and space left, nor is there pressured in the specific this continuation.

ing need, to speak of European affairs this week. Absorbed as your interest is, in the erroneous propositions and emphatic claims of our home revolution, the lesser details, and even significant drifts of European political affairs, can hardly draw, much less enchain, your attention. But be assured that in this seeming Midsummer siesta of the great parties, none are dead, not all are even eleeping. Meantime, note briefly these: Last Spring Europe was agog in anxious expectance of war; not one single pregnant question of the European situation has been solved from that time to this. I don't foresce, don't prophesy a sudden outbreak from Hungary, or Venetia, or Rome, or Turkey, or Po-land, with the coming autumnal frosts, but do re-spectfully beg to submit this question: What sin-gle strengthening plank has within the past air gle strengthening plank has within the past six months been inserted into the shaky platform on which the "European Balance of Power," and the rest of the dance-a-diddleum conditions of European politics are supposed to rest?

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN SHEFFIELD.

SPEECHES BY MESSRS, ROEBUCK AND HADFIELD. On the 21st uit, the Sheffield Corporation dined together, and among the speakers was Mr. Roebuck, who, in the course of his speech, said:

who, in the course of his speech, said:

Having thus traveled over Europe, allow me for a few moments to cross the Atlantic, and to ask what shall be the conduct of Englishmen with regard to that important contest now going on on the other side. I must own that my anticipations and my warmest wishes have been miserably disappointed. I belived in the great men—the Washmytons, the Jeffersons, the Madisons, of the old time of the Republic. I thought that there was about to be shown to mankind a new era in the government of men; that a people instructed—well to do in this world—men of mark, men of thought—would have governed themselves as men oughf to do. I say again, I have been miserably disappointed. If you say to an American, "We concede ought to do. I say again, I have been miserably disappointed. If you say to an American, "We concede to you every virtue under heaven. We will believe you to be the greatest people on the earth; but still it seems to me that you don't speak English as it should be spoken—that you speak it through your nose" [Laughter.] "Fire and fary!" will be the answer. "Sir," will be said, with mighty indignation, "I return you the imputation that we snuffle in our speech." All that you have said of good of the community will be torgotten, because you said also that they snuffled. [Laughter.] That I believe unfortunately to be the true statement of the present case. The unspeakable auda. Ey, the That I believe unfortunstely to be the true statement of the present case. The unspeakable audacky, the daring assumption, the overbearing insolence of the American people, has withdrawn from them the community of sympathy on the part of the people of England. Looking at the great contest now going forward, is there a man in this country that does not in his heart desire that the slave might be free? [Hear, hear.] We all wish it. That is with the North. Our commercial interests are with the South. But still, that notwithstanding, so great has been our wish to be entirely free of all imputation, that we have held ourselves aloof, and in the most thorough-going and comentirely free of all imputation, that we have held ourselves aloof, and in the most thorough-going and complete neutrality we have acted upon this occasion.

What has been the consequence? We have been
visited with abuse such as was never heaped
use gentlemen do bear the abuse—of blackguards I was going to say [laughter]; we have
borne it with a magnanimity and carelessness that
show our superiority. We have but one course
to pursue—thorough and complete neutrality both tothew our superiority. We have but one courted to pursue—thorough and complete neutrality both toward the North and the South. Our hearts and our sympathies, I know it, are with the slave. We sympathies with his misfortunes. Our forefathers did the mischief. We acknowledge it; but so far as we are concerned, we have done all we can to undo that mischief. [Hear, hear.] My honorable friend says "Hear, hear," in a significant manner. Does he mean that England is answerable for that evil—the present England? No! Our forefathers, I acknowledge it, in conjunction with the Americans of that day, did the mischief; but all that we have done since, our moral influence, our money, our power, has been used to ameliorate the condition of the slave. We have paid twenty millions to release the slaves in the West Indies that were under our dominion; we have sent out ships, we have employed various means that have been counteracted, to prevent the slave-trade. We have done all that a nation could do, since we have seen dies that were under our dominion; we have sent out ships, we have employed various means that have been counteracted, to prevent the slave-trade. We have dose all that a nation could do, since we have seen our error, to alleviate the misfortunes of the slave; and if my honorable friend knew as much as I know of the feeling of the American people, he would know that in the North, at this time, where they talk of abolition, the slave's condition is more miserable than it is in the South. [Hear, hear.] I recollect being a bencher of the Inner Temple, when we admitted as a member of the bar one of our black fellow-subjects; and I recollect the feeling that was caused thereby among American people. They were horrified. "A black man!" they said. I sat at the Lord Mayor's table with an American lady, to whom I spoke of the fact, and she told me of this as a good story. She said, I will tell you what occurred the other day in Paris. A black man was seated opposite to me, and an American friend was seated opposite to me, and an American friend was seated near. A Frenchman said, "Do you know who that is!" The reply was "No." "Mr. So-and-so," said the Frenchman. "What do you think of him!" "Wky," said the American, "in our country I guess he would be reckoned worth about a thousand dollars." [Laughter.] And that was all she said as a sort of illustration of her feelings concerning a black man. Now let the American people know that we have no sympathy with that sort of thing. We hail a human being, be he black, brown, or fair; whether he comes from Chimborazo or from Massachusetts, where there are no slaves, although there are black men. We say that the moment a slave comes to England he is a free man—that he has all the rights that appertain to a free man, and cannot be troden down, or shot, or beaten by any one else. [Cheers.] Let the Americans bear in mind that as far as we can we shall maintain a perfectly complete neutrality. I fear that I have detained you too long; but I wanted an opportunity to give this explanati

"My heart, untraveled, still returns to thee." [Cheers.] I say to her that she is a light and an example to the nations of the earth. I say, too, that we here, who are around this board, represent the feelings of the people of England. Great they are—glorious they are—iree they are; and they govern themselves. Lond cheers.

Mr. Hadfield in the course of his speech made the llowing remarks:

Unhappily, the commercial horizon is at present abroad; and that if ta. We are not paid more readily and cheerfully and abune antly than they promise to be paid by our folks, the exidit of our Government as a borrowing "party" in Europe, will be only be self in a very peculiar passer. We say not that it

is a bubble, as has been represented by the northern baronet, who on the spot received from Lord John Russell a dignified and statemanlike rebuke. No, Sir; I believe that it is no bubble that has burst in Sir; I believe that it is no bubble that has burst in America. It has been obvious for a long time that a storm was gathering over that mighty country. I, along with my honorable colleague, deeply regret that in North America a spirit of monopoly prevails. In the South the "domestic institution"—the perpetuation of Slavery—is the object of their efforts. I regret that the object of the North is not to break the fetters of the slave; they are not yet so refined in morals as to attempt that, though, no doubt, there are many exmest Abolitionists among them. The sole object of the North is the maintenance of their monopolies, and the South have just ground for complaint. From the South, moreover, we have drawn our supply of cotten, which, next to corn, is of primary importance to this country. Well, how will the North conduct themselves with regard to foreign countries? An effort was made at the Paris conferences to put an end to privateering in time of war, but America would not consent unless commercial ships were to be entirely free from capture. Privateering may therefore still be resorted to. Will the North, then, seal up the Southern ports and compel them to leave that supply of cotton which is so much needed here to rot upon the ground? I do not think civilization will allow that. To counteract such a consequence as far as possible, efforts are now being made to produce cotton in other parts of the world. We have a market open for the competition of the world, which is almost incredibly large. From an article in The Times it appears that in this year cotton to the amount of £10,000,000 will be wanted from abroad, in addition to all other produce imported into this country. I am glad to be able to say that in India every effort is It has been obvious for a long time that £ 10,000,000 will be wanted from abroad, in addition to all other produce imported into this country. I am glad to be able to say that in India every effort is being made to supply our wante. Our Consuls in all parts of the world have also been appealed to to see what can be done in the places they respectively represent in the way of supplying us with cotton. ["Hear, hear," and crice of "Order."] To show the enormousness of our trade in this article permit me to say that a rise of 14d. in the pound on the stock in Liverpool amounts to no less a sum than £2,593. These are matters demanding earnest attention.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 4, 1861.

Both branches of the Legislature are now organized, the Senate by the election of James F. Robinson of Scott and Richard A. Buckner of Fayette. The Senate, however, will not be prepared for legislation until they have settled the difficulties concerning their supernumerary members, there having been twenty-three elected when there should have been but nineteen. This result was produced by the efforts of the first and only Democratic Legislature which this State had elected for many years to make an apportionment bill, gerrymandered to give as many positions to its political friends as possible, and so complicated in its details that the Attorney-General was applied to for a decision as to which districts were entitled to elect last month. That functionary made the confusion worse confounded by recommending elections in Districts of alternate members, without any attention to geographical boundaries, and while in some parts of the State, this unfortunate opinion governed the action, in others it was totally disregarded. As a necessary result some Districts are shingled over with representatives, while others are actually without representation at all. The Senate upon its convocation referred the whole subject to a Select Committee, in the hope to untangle the knots and kinks, but I don't see that they have succeeded in anything, except to complicate the muss still more seriously. Thus in their report they decide that Asa P. Grover is entitled to a seat from the XXIId. District composed of Owen, Carroll and Trimble Counties, while Carroll, in the new XXVIth. District. is already represented by Senator Chambers, and Trimble in the new XVIIth. District is represented by Senator Dehaven, thereby presenting the anomaly of all the three counties in a district having a distinct representation in the Senate. Other counties are, in the same manper, left without representation, and two or three entire districts having been guided by the opinion of the Attorney-General did not hold elections at all. It is impossible to say what disposition will be made of the matter.

In the mean while, the Governor's Message has been delayed, as the Senate deems it their first duty to settle the conflicting claims for seats, and have not notified his Excellency of their preparation to receive communications from him: This has given Magoffin an opportunity of altering the Message, after it had been prepared and sent to the printer's hands, the object being to notice Gen. Fremont's Proclamation, or to let Kentucky know that Jeff. Davis has graciously deigned to reply to the Commissioner sent to ask him to respect the neutrality of Kentucky. I shall send this precious document to you, by this mail, I think.

There is an earnest determination on the part of the Legislature to adhere loyally to the Union. Some true men doubted at first the policy of placing encampments in the midst of our State, but these doubts have vanished before the elequent arguments of those who are thanking God that now their wives and children can sleep in security within the vicinity of the camps. If we had 5,000 armed men encamped in each of our ten Congressional districts, we should hear less treason talked in Kentucky, though it is not so rampant now as it was a short time since. Both our State Senators. Breckinridge and Powell, are here, and there are rumors that Gov. Magoffin having expressed the determination to conform his action to the wishes of the Legislature, has incurred the wrath of Breckinridge. This gathering of secession buzzards may therefore be to patch up a reconciliation, but I hope that the Governor will remain true to the one resolution that may redeem scores of his former delinquencies.

I think that the action of the Kentucky Legis lature will conform to that of our State Delegation in Congress during the late Extra Session. All the Union Congressmen are here at present and are consulting every night with the Legisla tors. It will be a proud day for the old State, when she instructs Governor Magoffin to inform the President of the United States that she is prepared to furnish her quota of troops for the prosecution of this War against treason, and the protection of her Government from the treachery of those who, under the mask of friendly neutrality, would embarrass its action and deprive it of the means of self-defense. And when that day does arrive there will be thousands ready to respond to the call for Volunteers, and some of your large Northern States must look to their laurels or Kentucky will outsize their pile. Already, in the mountain Counties of the Sixth Congressional District, where our loyal brethren drink in heaven's purest air and earth's purest water, and where the spirit of freedom roves as unfettered as the eagle around his crag-built thousand men in arms, in camps and under instruction. Their double purpose is to defead their homes from the threatened attacks

The reader must remember that of this insignificant number of twen a majority over less than fer slaves each, and that the private section of the small slaveholders are privately control the large number of non-slaveholders, do not number as an Ny men es can be found in half the villages of New-England.

of the Tennessee Rebels, and to farnish places of refuge for those loyal Tenesse, cans who have been driven from their homes and families by the despotic sway of the Confederate leaders, and the miscreants, who, lawless as the cow boys of our Revolution, still assume to constitute vigilance committees, and turn honest men out of their houses that they may steal the contents. We shall have more of these camps and more men under training before many days. Let the United States Government push on its supplies of arms States Government push on its supplies of arms and ammunition and Kentucky will find stout hands to wield them and make them efficient. If there has been any suspicion upon the loyalty of Kentucky, it will soon be removed, and the whole country will have to acknowledge that her escutcheon remains as pure as ever, and that she has never for one moment faltered to respect in full force the truth of her State motto-"United we stand, divided we fall."

FROM KEY WEST.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. U. S. STRAMER CRUSADER, Capt. CRAVEN, On the passage to New York, Aug. 29, 1861.

Sin: After I had mailed my last letter, and before it left Key West, there arrived the Key-Stone State steamer (side wheel), four or five weeks from Philadel phia, which had been cruising among the West Indies n search of the Sumter, and the Santee frigate, from Pensacola, for water. The Key Stone, Capt. Scott, which formerly ran between Philadelphia and Charles on has made her 19 knots, carries six 68s, two 32s, and one rifle cannon, with 115 men. She did not come across the Sumter, but heard of her in every port, arriving a Jamaica one day after she had left, and stopping two days over time, expecting her return for coal which she had ordered, and at another port, arriving but four hours after the Sumter had left. This proves the difficulty I mentioned in my letter from Cienfuegos, of keeping track of a privateer, with the ocean to roam over, and which can change her course whenever out of sight of land. Could the Key Stone get sight of her, she would, by her great superiority in speed and guns, soon relieve our commerce from this pirate's depredations. She has captured four more vessels since the six liberated and convoyed by us out of Clenfuegos, but I have not learned how she disposed of them. Some of her men left in Jamsica, and an officer with executed men were seen in Hayana, who did cer with several men were seen in Havana, who did

cer with several men were seen in Havana, who did not deny belonging to her.

The Key Stone came from Havana to Key West in four hours, for coal, and left again on the 25th, in search of the Sumter, the men expressing hopes that this time they would fall in with her. Some of the men seemed confident that they did pass her, with French colors flying, and also a slaver at anchor between two islands. The Lieutenant of the Key Stone has an old account to settle with Capt. Simms, having served under him in the Navy. The Key Stone lacks thirty or forty men for complete efficieny—about the number in the fire-room.

The Powhatan is also said to be after the Sunter. The Santee, Capt. Eagle, about two months from Portsmouth, N. H., carries ten 68s, forty 32s, and 450 men. The water at Santa Rosa Island is condemned

Portsmouth, N. H., carries ten 68s, forty 32s, and 450 men. The water at Santa Rosa Island is condemned by the Doctors, beside they were not allowed to remain long enough on the island to obtain a supply. Rain water is the only fresh water at Key Weet, and the recent rains filled the tanks which supply the citizens and sbipping. The Colorado (flag ship), the only one now at Pensacola, distills her own water, as does also the Brooklyn. The Niagara is off the Mississippi, and the South Carolina at Galveston.

The late gale caused more wrecks than I anticipated. We have now on board several of the crew of one of them, who statethat 20 lives were lost, all from 3 English vessels (one from Halifax), which may result from their not understanding the reefs and coast so well as our captains do. Most of the vessels were in ballast, and the Sophia of Boston, with logwood and liquors, was got off minus her masts.

with logwood and liquors, was got off minus her masts, and is now at Key West. Wreckers are coming in

with parts of cargoes.

The Keystone, Salvor, Wyandot and Crusader all left yesterday, the 28th, and the Mohawk is said to be on her way—the last 3 for New-York—for new boilers

The spy who escaped has not since been heard from

and repairs.

The spy who escaped has not since been heard from, and his name is Masetta, from San Augustine, instead of Shields, as ernoneously stated in my last. The 3 vessels he helped to burn were prizes taken by the R. Cuyler, steamer. Just before we left the keeper of Cape Florida lighthouse arrived, etating that it was destroyed by a company of men in boats from Florida, and that he was spared only after the most abject supplication; that the San Augustine light was also destroyed and the keeper and family made prisoners to be hung. The rebels said they would soon burn Key West. Cape Florida is about 150 miles both from Key West and the coast.

The misunderstanding with Mr. Greer, 1st engineer, resulted from the treachery of some unknown person here, who sent a letter to The New-York Herald signed "J. H. Vermilyes," and headed "from a naval officer." I have never written to The Herald, nor signed myself a naval officer. The paper was sent to this ship, and though I asked of officers three times to see it, it was sent to another ship. The only conjecture I can form is that copies of some of my letters, not finished and which I would not send myself, have been picked up by some enemy here, filled out and sent to The Herald. With Mr. Greer personally I never had any difficulty, he baying always used me as a genterm. had any difficulty, he baving always used me as a gen tieman, and in my simple narrative or journal of the trip to Cienfusgos had not the slightest possible idea that I was writing anything that any officer on this ship could possibly care about or object to.

Respectfully,

L. H. VERMELYEA, U. S. N.

THE REBELLION AND THE REMEDY. To me Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: There is no controversy as to the cause of our present troubles. That which produced the rebellion is to less an admitted fact than the rebellion itself. With singular unanimity, all agree that it is Slavery. It would be a waste of time and space, therefore, t attempt to prove that which is not disputed.

Unfortunately, there is no such unanimity in favo of any remedy except war, and that is already in

progress.

The writer proposes to develop the outlines of plan that shall be thorough, speedy, humane, and, as he believes, constitutional and practical. Slavery be ing the admitted cause of the rebellion, the question presented is, shall the cause of the rebellion be blotted out? or shall it be protected by the Government, and thousands of lives and millions of money expended in putting it down while maintaining its admitted cause? The present is an epoch that occurs but once in the history of a great people. Shall the golden moment press unimproved? or, what is worse, be forever lost, by the coward!? policy of non-intervention? Slavery imperiously demanded submission. The people, through the ballot-box, refused. Because they refused, Slavery conspired to destroy the nation. Of its worse than Austrian despotism—its robbery of public and private property—its brazen-faced perjury—its cold-blooded, causeless marder of Union citizens—it is needless to speak. Our business is to suggest a remedy—the only remedy that promises relief to the nation and to the loyal citizens in the Rebel States.

There are thirty-one millions of people in the United States. Of this number, about one hundred and fifty thousand are slaveowners. Less than one hundred and sixty thousand of these are males above the age of majority, not more than twenty or twenty-fivethousand of which accuracy of the Union. Of the out? or shall it be protected by the Government, and

sixty thousand of these are males above the age of majority, not more than twenty or twenty-five thousand of which are unconditionally attached to the Union. Of the remainder, 130,000 or 135,000 are divided. Eighty or ninety thousand have for years been preparing for this rebellion, and are now its controlling spirits, and perhaps 35,000 or 40,000 are in favor of the Government upon condition that it guarantees the protection and existence of Slavery, in which event they promise to maintain an "armed neutrality," or fight as expediency may dictate; but in case of its neglect or refusal to make such provision, they will unite with the Rebels.* For the purpose of conciliating this small number of slaveholders, who are conditional Union men or traitors, the Government has, thus far, refused to adopt the only policy recognized as practical at men of traitors, the Government mas, thus are reduced to adopt the only policy recognized as practical at home or abroad for the present and final suppression of the rebellion. If no greater number of persons than the slaveholders of the United States were incorporated the slaveholders of the United States were incorporated by State or Nation, or both, for any other purpose than that of chattelizing humanity, and exacting from it human services for brutal compensations, and they should commit crimes like those incident to the condition of slaveholders for like trivial reasons, would not the civilized world demand and the power by which they were created require their immediate extirpation? If this war, with all its attendant horrors, had been precipitated upon the country by a combination of rail-road or bank corporators because the people refused to permit them to control the Government, does any sane

not enemies of the Government, so, with equal tru it may be said that all railroad or bank stockholders it may be said that all railroad or bank stockholders are not individually responsible for the miedeeds of a majority, if committeed against their will. But, if a majority of any party, or corporation, inaugurate, through constituted authority, any offensive, dishonest or oppressive policy, there is no effectual remedy for it, without changing the power which originated it, with the responsibility of ite existence, how injuriously soever such change may operate against the innocent minority. The writer denies that there can be such a thing as property in man. He does not wish to establish an identity between the vested right of bank and railroad corporations, and those claimed by slave-holders, but uses the foregoing contrasts simply as an illustration of the variableness and injustice of prejudice.

dice.

Entertaining these views, the reader will readily comprehend that the remedy proposed to creat out the rebellion is simply the emancipation by the National Government of every slave in the United States. Politicians rebellion is simply the emancipation by the National Government of every slave in the United States. Politicians and compromising statesmen will resist the proposition as unconstitutional, inexpedient, and anjust to slaveowners. If you were a slave, would you deem it unjust, should the Government decree your freedom and that of your family? Every reader can find in the answer which he is willing to make to this question sufficient argument against the injustice of emancipation. If it be just, then it is right; for, in the language of the old maxim, "Justice can de not wrong." "The right is always expedient," said Gen Jackson. National emancipation is not only just and expedient, but our present disturbed condition and future peace and prosperity imperiously demand it. Justice, humanity, Christian civilization demand it. The people demand it, and President, Cabinet, and Congress must bow to their irrevocable but righteous decree. Indiscretion on the part of friends may delay, but that cannot prevent its consummation. The petry stratagems of men assuming to be statesmen may clog stratagems of men assuming to be statesmen may clog it, as they have, with compromises, party pledges, and Congressional enactments, but, like the iron fetter which bind the poor slave, these legislative manacles will soon burst asunder in the light of our advancing civilization. Already the prophecy of the President, written no longer ago than 1858, in a speech at Springfield, Illinois, is passing into lastory. Listen and poader! "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe the Government cannot endure half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved. I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect that it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponent of Slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind will rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward until it shall as well as South."

The division is wider to-day than when there words

were attered. Few then conscided in the opinion that "this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free;" but to-day the guns on youder battle-field, in stronger language than words; declaration to be an admitted fact. But these same dreadful orators, with equal eignlicance, announce as an additional fact, paradomical as it may seem, that no division mu t ever occur, but that "the Union must and shall be preserved."

shall be preserved."

To a practical man, then, the question would seem to be simply this: Shall this Government continue a free Republic, such as Washington, Jefferson, and their copatriots intended it to be, or shall it become a slave-holding despotism, such as the Calhoun and Buchanan Democracy have for years attempted to make it! His answer will determine to which of the great parties he belongs which the presentation of this question will create, unless the Administration inaugurates by positive acts the policy decreed by the people of

by positive acts the policy decreed by the people, of making the Government "all free," and not attempta-ing that which is impossible, of preserving it "half slave" and "half free." The first step in the introduction of this policy, now that the roles of war must govern the country, should be the declaration of martial law in every Rebel State

be the declaration of martial law in every Rebel State and emancipation by proclamation; the next, the about the dock-yards and forts of the United States, by act of Congress; and the third, the prohibition of Slavery in all national Territories, and amending the Constitution, making the introduction of Slavery hereafter forever impossible. To crush the Rebellion and prevent its repetition, Congress should immediately rescind the several acts admixing into the Union the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee. These States were originally formed, by the consent of the National Government, out of Territory over which the United States had exclusive sovereigney by cession and purchase. They have, through their recognized authorities, annulied, so far as they can, the over which the United States and exclusive soverequety by cession and purchase. They have, through their
recognized authorities, annulied, so far as they can, the
agreement by which they became joint members of the
National Union. A repeat by Congress of these several
acts of admission would have the legal effect to replace
them in the Territorial condition, and to restore to the
United States their sovereignty over them. This
course would not do with Texas. She was recognized
by our Covernment and the Governments of other by our Government and the Governments of other nations, as an independent nation, before her admission into the Union. A repeal of her Act of Annexation would restore her to that condition, which, of course, no far-seeing statesman would consent to. She must, no far-seeing statesman would consent to. She must, therefore, be governed by military power; Slavery must be abolished by proclamation, and thus her position as a rallying point for the conspirators be broked up. The rescinding act for rebellious States might be as follows:

follows:

Whereas, The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisian Mississippi and Tennessee have by the action of their recognized State authorities rescined the ordinance adopted severally by them for their admission into the Union, and whereas, said State were admitted into the Union by the joint action of the Congress of the United States and the people of the Territories out of which they were formed; and whereas, the said Territories beinged to the United States by cession and purchase at the time of their admission as States as aforesaid, and the United State shall be stated to the United State by the State of the States by the States of the States by the States of the States by the States and States and States and States and States are states as a state

over them. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the

United States in Congress assembled, that the several sets (unating them and their date) admitting the States of Alabama, Arkanass, Florida, Louisiana, Missestippi and Tennessee into the

Union, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Union, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Simultaneously with this act of repeal Congress should pass Territorial bills, establishing four Territories out of the States named, thus obliterating their present State lines and making the admission, hereast ter, of such a State as Florida an impossibility. The territorial States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Individual States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, great States of New-York, Pennsylva ana and Illinois will never again conser great States of New Tork, Feminy Trains, on the Jane and Illinois will never again consent to a representation equal to their own in the United States Senate for a State whose entire population can never entitle to more than one representative.

So far as regards Texas, the Administration ought

to more than one representative.

So far as regards Texas, the Administration ought to encourage the formation of a State Government by the Germans and other Union citizens, similar to that of Virginia. They should be represented in the Senate and House of Representatives, and in their capacity as a State Government, aid by their legislation the pool amation of the National Government abelians, Slavery, or if no such proclamation were published, then they should abolish it on their own responsibilities as a State. Immediately after its recognition by the General Government and the abolition of Slavery-either by proclamation of the National Government act of the State Legislature, or both—the State Government should cede to the United States all that part of its present Territory inhabited by a rebellious population. This would necessarily include the large elave holding districts. Congress should accept the trust and at once place a strong Territorial Government over it. The German citizens who have been so barbarously treated by the slave oligarchy of Texas, coult thus take charge of the State Government and control its future destinies.

This is a reconstruction to which Southern genlef men hardly expected to be invited so soon, when but a few mouths ago they were plotting the overthrow

a few mouths ago they were plotting the overshood and reconstruction of the Government, upon a basis which should make Slavery its corner-stone, and for all the Northen and Eastern States out of the Unions that refused to accept of such a Constitution as the places to district.

choose to dictate.

The Territorial organizations for the present should be similar to the acts organizing the Territories of beimilar to the acts organizing the Territories of the Colio and Louisiana. The Governor and Council should be empowered to call and receive aid from the military power of the United States, if necessary to military power of the United States, if necessary to the control of the Colin Col should be empowered to call and receive and from the military power of the United States, if necessary to enforce their decrees and preserve law and order. The first Territory should embrace all of Arkansa, and so much of Louisiana as lies west and north of the Missish should receive and be called the Territory of Orleans of The second Territory should include Florids and that part of Mississippi, Alabama and Louissana which lies south of the line thirty-four degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude and east and south of the Albainstoph River, and be called the Territory of Osceola. The third Territory should embrace all of the State of Test nessee and that part of Mississippi and Alabama which lies north of the line of thirty-tour degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, and be called the Territory of Tuscaloosa. The fourth Territory should embrace so much of Texas as might be ceded to the United

I Should the Union men of Tel noisee form a Sate Coversiment like that of Virginia, the writer would, for Senator Johnson's rake, agree to release her from the operation of talk raise